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Tzembela, from *εἰς ἄμπελον*;

Tzecampo, from *εἰς κάμπου*; quoted as Cretan corruptions from Spratt's *Researches in Crete* by Brunn, *ibid.*

Standia, from *εἰς τὴν Δίαν*. Dapper (*Beschryving van Archipel*, 283) states that in Italian charts it is also written Stantea and Estanti.

Stanco, from Kos.

Satalia, from Attalia (Pamphylia).

This list, doubtless, could be easily increased, but examples enough have been given to support the derivation of Stamboul by analogy, if any one should be disposed to doubt the historical evidence set forth above.

E. G. B.

SUUM CUIQUE.

My attention has been kindly called by Prof. Usener to the fact that in the *Jahrbücher für classische Philologie* for 1878 (Vol. 117), pp. 78-80, he had anticipated the views as to the indeclinability of *meridie* in the earliest authors expressed by me in Vol. VII of this *Journal*, pp. 228 ff., and supported them by reference to nearly the same passages. He gives, moreover, in addition, Fronto ad M. Caesar. IV 5, p. 68 (Naber), *inde post meridie* (*posteridie* first hand, *post meridiem* corr.) *domum recepimus*, and II 6, 31, *exim antemeridie apricum, Tusculanum: tum meridies fervida, Puteolana*, and Cicero, *Tusc.* II 3, 9, where the Parisinus (first hand) and the Gudianus have *post meridie*. In the *Deutsche Litteraturzeitung* for May 8, 1886, at which time my article was already in print, Prof. Usener cites the four passages in Vegetius, also given by me, where the oldest MSS have *post meridie*. He also cites a passage unknown to me from Lucifer of Cagliari (Hartel's ed.), p. 144, 27, *et tenebrae tibi ut meridie erunt*, repeated in p. 145, 3, and Cod. Theod. XV 5, 2 (according to Cod. Petav.), *ante meridie*. The forms *antemeridie* and *postmeridie* quoted by me from the *Notae Tironianae* 74, seem thus to be amply supported by MS readings, and doubtless still other cases may be found. I am glad to find so eminent a scholar agreeing with my position, and to accord him the precedence which he deserves. My article was chiefly devoted to the defense of Varro's etymology, and here I regret to say that Prof. Usener does not agree with me, taking a view to which I cannot subscribe. He says, l. c. p. 78, "nur ist r nicht vertreter

von *d* sondern von intervocalem *s*, und dies war assibilationproduct aus *di*: vgl. *Claudius Clausus*, *Fidius* umbr. *Fisus*, **Condius Consus* nach Grassmann in Kuhn ZS XVI 109, *Bantia* osk. *Bansa*," etc. I still hold, on the evidence of the examples given by me, that *d* could and did pass directly into *r*. The absurd etymology given by Servius, Comm. on Aen. 8, 138, "*Alii Mercurium quasi medicurrium a Latinis dictum volunt, quod inter caelum et inferos semper incurrat*," may be added to the testimony already given to show that the Romans themselves recognized a kinship of sound between *d* and *r*.

The last number of the *Archiv für lateinische Lexikographie* contains (p. 566) a short review of Prof. Dr. Val. Hintner's "*Meridies, eine etymologische Untersuchung: Jahresbericht des k. k. akadem. Gymn. in Wien, 1886.*" This Programm, which also attempts the defense of the Varronian etymology, I have not seen, but from the statement of the reviewer, "*ebenso wenig ist bewiesen dass d im Inlaut in r übergehe, da die allbekanntesten Formen arvorsum arfuereunt u. a. doch nur Komposita sind*," I should infer that he had not produced the instances which I have given for this change.

MINTON WARREN.